

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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DATE DISTR. 2 JUN 51

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Lungching, Manchuria

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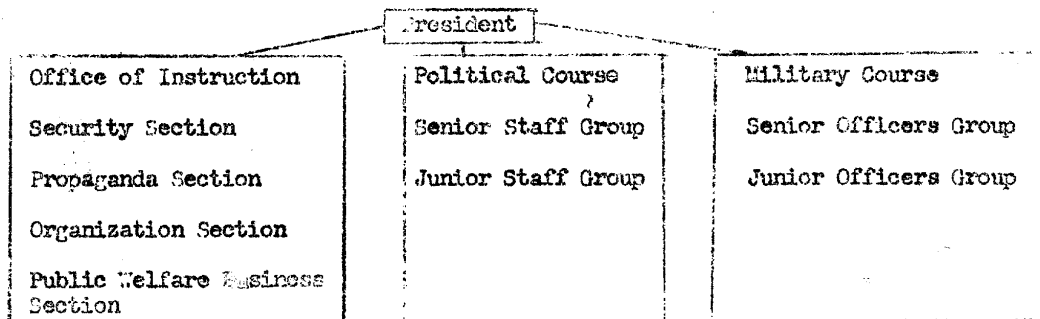
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1. The Northeast Military and Political Academy's branch in Lungching (129-25, 42-45) was established with CHOU Pao-chung (周保中),* governor of Kirin Province, as president and PAK Chae-ha (朴在夏)** as Korean head instructor. The school was organized as follows:

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2. The office of instruction, for the purpose of setting up and making changes in the curriculum, was composed of the instructors themselves. The security section controlled the political affairs of the students, making sure that they did not deviate from the Communist line. The propaganda section organized and promoted Communist campaigns among the students, and the organization section established various Communist Party organizations, which students were obliged to join.
3. The most important section was the Public Welfare Business Section, because it was the only source of funds for the Academy. Businessmen who joined the Public Welfare Business section were allowed to use the name of the school in obtaining travel, shipping and purchasing permits. Thus the businessmen could obtain these permits easily and increase their business. For this privilege they paid 30 percent of their profits for the maintenance of the school.

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.
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CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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4. The political course trained government employees. The senior staff groups handled those who had been working for the government for some time, while the junior staff group trained recently hired employees. [] there were 15 instructors in the political and 25 instructors in the military course. There were 1,000 students in the political course and 2,000 students in the military course []

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5. The political course consisted of the history of the Bolsheviks, MAO Tse-tung's History of the Chinese Revolution, sociological development, principles of capitalism and administrative law. The military course consisted of the same subjects as the political course, except for administrative law, with the addition of the study of two books by CHU Te, People's Liberation Army and Eight Years of Hard Fighting.

6. The Academy, which has both a three-month and a six-month term, has had the following number of graduates []

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	Military Course	Political Course
[]	700	500
	2,000	1,000
	3,000	2,000
	4,000	3,000
	3,000	2,000

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7. All the graduates of the political course are sent to the Staff Personnel Section, Office of Secretary of the Yenchi (129-30, 42-55) Administrative Office, for practical training, after which they are placed in government agencies at ranks above sub-section chief. About 75 percent of the government executives in the Northeast Manchuria area are graduates of the political course of the Academy.
8. The commissars of the Kirin Military District direct the placement of graduates from the military course in local regiments with the rank of platoon commander and above. While the students are at the school they receive free room and board. Since no actual military subjects are taught at the school, the courses are named according to the object of the training, rather than the training itself.

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* [] Comment. []

** [] Comment. PAK has been previously reported as a prominent Korean in Manchurian educational circles for many years.

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